

**CHAPTER 3 REVIEW QUESTIONS****1. TEENAGE DRIVERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN A CRASH WHEN:**

- A. They are driving with their pet as a passenger
- B. They are driving with adult passengers
- C. They are driving with teenage passengers
- D. They are driving without any passengers

**2. DRIVERS WHO EAT AND DRINK WHILE DRIVING:**

- A. Have no driving errors
- B. Have trouble driving slow
- C. Are better drivers because they are not hungry
- D. Have trouble controlling their vehicles

**3. PREPARING TO SMOKE AND SMOKING WHILE DRIVING:**

- A. Do not affect driving abilities
- B. Help maintain driver alertness
- C. Are distracting activities
- D. Are not distracting activities

**4. THE TOP MAJOR CRASH TYPE FOR 16 YEAR OLD DRIVERS IN PENNSYLVANIA IS:**

- A. Single vehicle/run-off-the-road
- B. Being sideswiped on an interstate
- C. Driving in reverse on a side street
- D. Driving on the shoulder of a highway

**5. WHEN PASSING A BICYCLIST, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Blast your horn to alert the bicyclist
- B. Move as far left as possible
- C. Remain in the center of the lane
- D. Put on your four-way flashers

**6. WHEN YOU DRIVE THROUGH AN AREA WHERE CHILDREN ARE PLAYING, YOU SHOULD EXPECT THEM:**

- A. To know when it is safe to cross
- B. To stop at the curb before crossing the street
- C. To run out in front of you without looking
- D. Not to cross unless they are with an adult

**7. IF YOU ARE DRIVING BEHIND A MOTORCYCLE, YOU MUST:**

- A. Allow the motorcycle to use a complete lane
- B. Drive on the shoulder beside the motorcycle
- C. Allow the motorcycle to use only half a lane
- D. Pass in the same lane where the motorcycle is driving

**8. WHEN TRAVELING BEHIND A MOTORCYCLE:**

- A. Allow a following distance of at least 2 car lengths
- B. Allow at least 2 seconds of following distance
- C. Allow at least 4 seconds of following distance
- D. Allow a following distance of at least 4 motorcycle lengths

**9. YOU NEED TO USE EXTRA CAUTION WHEN DRIVING NEAR A PEDESTRIAN USING A WHITE CANE BECAUSE:**

- A. They are deaf
  - B. They have a mental disability
  - C. They are blind
  - D. They have a walking problem
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**10. WHEN DRIVING NEAR A BLIND PEDESTRIAN WHO IS CARRYING A WHITE CANE OR USING A GUIDE DOG, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Slow down and be prepared to stop
  - B. Take the right-of-way
  - C. Proceed normally
  - D. Drive away quickly
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**11. WHO MUST YIELD WHEN A DRIVER IS TURNING AND A PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING WITHOUT A TRAFFIC LIGHT?**

- A. Whoever started last
  - B. The driver
  - C. Whoever is slower
  - D. The pedestrian
- 

**12. AN ORANGE TRIANGLE ON THE BACK OF A VEHICLE INDICATES THAT VEHICLE:**

- A. Carries radioactive materials
  - B. Takes wide turns
  - C. Travels at slower speeds than normal traffic
  - D. Makes frequent stops
- 

**13. AT NIGHT, IT IS HARDEST TO SEE:**

- A. Road signs
  - B. Pedestrians
  - C. Other motorists
  - D. Street lights
- 

**14. WHEN A TRUCK DRIVER BEHIND YOU WANTS TO PASS YOUR VEHICLE, YOUR SPEED SHOULD:**

- A. Remain steady or decrease
  - B. Change lanes
  - C. Change
  - D. Increase
- 

**15. WHEN SHARING THE ROAD WITH A TRUCK, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT, IN GENERAL, TRUCKS:**

- A. Take longer distances than cars to stop
  - B. Require less time to pass on a downgrade than cars
  - C. Require less turning radius than cars
  - D. Require less time to pass on an incline than cars
- 

**16. IF YOU STOP AT A RAILROAD CROSSING WITH MORE THAN ONE TRACK:**

- A. Wait until you have a clear view of both tracks
  - B. Stop on the railroad track and watch for another train
  - C. Go through as soon as the train passes
  - D. Go through when one of the tracks is free
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**17. IF YOU ARE FOLLOWING A TRUCK THAT SWINGS LEFT BEFORE MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT AN INTERSECTION, YOU SHOULD REMEMBER THAT IT IS VERY DANGEROUS TO:**

- A. Try to squeeze between the truck and curb to make a right turn
- B. Apply your brakes until the truck has completed the turn
- C. Violate the "4 – second" following distance rule
- D. Honk your horn at the truck driver

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**18. THE ONLY TIME YOU DO NOT HAVE TO STOP FOR A SCHOOL BUS WHOSE RED LIGHTS ARE FLASHING AND STOP ARM IS EXTENDED IS WHEN YOU:**

- A. Are driving on the opposite side of a divided highway
- B. Are behind the bus
- C. See no children present
- D. Can safely pass on the left

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**19. WHEN A SCHOOL BUS HAS ITS LIGHTS FLASHING AND ITS STOP ARM EXTENDED, YOU MUST:**

- A. Stop at least 10 feet away from the bus
- B. Pass if children have exited the bus
- C. Stop if the bus is on the opposite side of a barrier
- D. Drive slowly by the bus

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**20. AFTER A TRAIN HAS PASSED, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Check again for approaching trains and proceed with caution
- B. Wait for a green light
- C. Proceed across the tracks
- D. Blow horn and proceed

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**21. IF YOU NEED TO SLOW DOWN OR STOP WHEN OTHER DRIVERS MAY NOT EXPECT IT, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Quickly tap your brake pedal a few times
- B. Use your emergency brake
- C. Look over your shoulder for traffic in your blind spot
- D. Get ready to blow your horn

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**22. WHEN YOU ARE PLANNING TO MAKE A TURN, YOU SHOULD ACTIVATE YOUR TURN SIGNALS:**

- A. Only if there are other drivers following you
- B. Just as the front of your car reaches the intersection
- C. 3 to 4 seconds before you reach the intersection
- D. 2 car lengths before reaching the intersection

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**23. BEFORE PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Flash your headlights to alert the driver
- B. Turn on your four-way flashers to warn the driver
- C. Give the proper turn signal to show you are changing lanes
- D. Sound your horn to get the drivers attention

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**24. YOUR BLIND SPOT IS THE AREA OF THE ROAD:**

- A. You cannot see without moving your head
- B. Directly behind your vehicle
- C. You see in your rearview mirror
- D. You see in your side mirror

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**25. BEFORE PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE, YOU SHOULD SIGNAL:**

- A. Just before changing lanes
  - B. At any time
  - C. After changing lanes
  - D. Early enough so others know your plans
- 

**26. BEFORE CHANGING LANES ON A MULTI-LANE HIGHWAY YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Sound your horn
  - B. Turn on your headlights
  - C. Reduce your speed
  - D. Check your mirrors and blind spots
- 

**27. WHEN YOU PARK ON THE ROADWAY, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Use your four-way flashers
  - B. Park at an angle
  - C. Keep your turn signal on
  - D. Turn your lights on
- 

**28. BEFORE BACKING UP, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Rely on your mirrors to see if it is clear to proceed
  - B. Flash your lights
  - C. Open your door to see if it is clear to proceed
  - D. Turn your head and look through the rear window
- 

**29. TO HELP AVOID CRASHES, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Communicate with other drivers on the road
  - B. Ignore other drivers on the road
  - C. Drive on side streets and back roads
  - D. Avoid driving during rush hour
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**30. THE DRIVER IS:**

- A. Slowing or stopping
- B. Turning left
- C. Turning right
- D. Opening their door

**31. IF YOUR TURN SIGNALS FAIL, YOU SHOULD USE \_\_\_\_\_ TO INDICATE YOU ARE TURNING.**

- A. Your horn
  - B. Your headlights
  - C. Hand signals
  - D. Your emergency flashers
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**32. WHEN TRAVELING BELOW 40 MILES PER HOUR ON A LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Drive on the shoulder
  - B. Use your high beams
  - C. Sound your horn to warn others
  - D. Use your four-way flashers
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**33. YOU SHOULD HONK YOUR HORN WHEN YOU:**

- A. Are travelling through an intersection
  - B. Are passing a bicyclist
  - C. See a child who is about to run into the street
  - D. Are parallel parking
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**34. YOU MUST USE YOUR HEADLIGHTS WHEN OTHER VEHICLES ARE NOT VISIBLE FROM \_\_\_\_\_ FEET AWAY.**

- A. 1000
- B. 1500
- C. 1800
- D. 1200

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**35. IF A VEHICLE USING HIGH BEAMS COMES TOWARD YOU, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Turn on your high beams
- B. Turn off your headlights
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Flash your high beams

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**36. IF A VEHICLE USING HIGH BEAMS COMES TOWARD YOU, YOU SHOULD LOOK TOWARDS \_\_\_\_\_ OF THE ROAD.**

- A. Either side
- B. The center
- C. The right side
- D. The left side

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**37. YOU MAY HONK YOUR HORN WHEN YOU:**

- A. Have to stop quickly
- B. Are passing another car
- C. Have lost control of your car
- D. Are passing a bicyclist

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**38. YOUR BRAKE LIGHTS TELL OTHER DRIVERS THAT YOU:**

- A. Are making a turn
- B. Have your emergency brake on
- C. Are changing lanes
- D. Are slowing down or stopping

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**39. BEFORE TURNING, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Use your signal
- B. Turn the wheel
- C. Increase your speed
- D. Change lanes

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**40. THE DRIVER IS:**

- A. Turning left
- B. Slowing
- C. Stopping
- D. Turning right



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**41. THE DRIVER IS:**

- A. Turning left
- B. Stopping
- C. Slowing
- D. Turning right



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**42. IF ANOTHER CAR IS IN DANGER OF HITTING YOU, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Sound your horn
  - B. Wave your arms
  - C. Use your emergency lights
  - D. Flash your headlights
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**43. IF YOU BEGIN TO FEEL TIRED WHILE DRIVING, THE BEST THING TO DO IS:**

- A. Get some coffee
  - B. Open your window
  - C. Stop driving
  - D. Turn on the radio
- 

**44. THE EFFECT THAT LACK OF SLEEP HAS ON YOUR SAFE DRIVING ABILITY IS THE SAME AS:**

- A. The effect that alcohol has
  - B. The effect that amphetamines have
  - C. The effect that anger has
  - D. The effect that driving with teenagers has
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**45. TEENAGERS SHOULD TRY TO GET AT LEAST \_\_\_\_ OF SLEEP EACH NIGHT TO AVOID THE RISK OF DROWSY DRIVING CRASHES.**

- A. 7 hours
  - B. 6 hours
  - C. 8 hours
  - D. 9 hours
- 

**46. IF ANOTHER DRIVER CUTS YOU OFF IN TRAFFIC, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Pull next to the driver and yell at him or her
  - B. Ignore the other driver
  - C. Flash your high beams at the driver
  - D. Get back at the other driver by cutting him or her off
- 

**47. IF SOMEONE IS DRIVING AGGRESSIVELY BEHIND YOU, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Try to get out of the aggressive driver's way
  - B. Stare at the driver as they are passing you
  - C. Speed up as they are passing you
  - D. Block the passing lane
- 

**48. FOR AN AVERAGE PERSON, HOW MANY MINUTES DOES THE BODY NEED TO PROCESS THE ALCOHOL IN ONE DRINK?**

- A. 15
  - B. 60
  - C. 90
  - D. 30
- 

**49. \_\_\_\_\_ LIMIT(S) YOUR CONCENTRATION, PERCEPTION, JUDGMENT, AND MEMORY.**

- A. Only a blood alcohol level greater than the legal limit
  - B. Alcohol does not
  - C. Even the smallest amount of alcohol
  - D. Only a blood alcohol level greater than .05
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**50. TAKING DRUGS ALONG WITH ALCOHOL:**

- A. Increases the risk of causing a crash
  - B. Is no more dangerous than alcohol by itself
  - C. Lessens the effect of alcohol on your ability to drive
  - D. Has no effect on your general driving ability
- 

**51. AS ALCOHOL BUILDS UP IN YOUR BLOOD, IT:**

- A. Slows down your reactions
  - B. Makes you feel less confident
  - C. Begins to metabolize itself more quickly
  - D. Decreases your driving errors
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**52. IF YOUR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL IS .04, YOU:**

- A. Are 2 – 7 times more likely to have a crash than a person who has not consumed any
  - B. Are above the legal blood alcohol limit but fine to drive
  - C. Can be very sure that you will drive safely
  - D. Should drink plenty of coffee before getting behind the wheel of your car
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**53. WHEN YOU HEAR A FIRE ENGINE SIREN, YOU MUST:**

- A. Slow down until it passes you
  - B. Drive with your flashers on
  - C. Pull over to the side of the road and stop
  - D. Speed up and take the nearest exit
- 

**54. IF YOU HAVE A TIRE BLOWOUT, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Allow the steering wheel to move freely
  - B. Let the car slow to a stop
  - C. Continue driving until you reach a garage
  - D. Brake hard to stop the car immediately
- 

**55. IF YOUR CAR BREAKS DOWN ON A HIGHWAY, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Sit in your car and wait for help
  - B. Use your four-way flashers to warn other drivers
  - C. Sound your horn at passing motorists
  - D. Flash your headlights at oncoming traffic
- 

**56. WHEN YOU SEE AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE WITH FLASHING LIGHTS, YOU MUST:**

- A. Slow down and keep moving in your lane
  - B. Keep driving in your lane
  - C. Pull to the curb and stop
  - D. Stop exactly where you are
- 

**57. WHEN DRIVING ON A ONE WAY STREET AND AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE WITH FLASHING LIGHTS IS BEHIND YOUR CAR, YOU:**

- A. Drive with your flashers on
  - B. Drive toward the nearest road side and stop
  - C. Speed up and take the nearest exit
  - D. Slow down until the vehicle passes you
- 

**58. AFTER AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE PASSES YOU WITH ITS SIREN ON, YOU MUST:**

- A. Drive closely to the police car
  - B. Drive as fast as the police car
  - C. Avoid driving closer than 500 feet behind the emergency vehicle
  - D. Drive near the curb very slowly
- 

**59. CRASHES IN WORK ZONES ARE MOST COMMONLY THE RESULT OF:**

- A. Tire blow-outs
  - B. Hydroplaning because of water sprayed on the roadway
  - C. Loss of steering control after driving over wet paint
  - D. Carelessness and speeding
- 

**60. WHEN DRIVING THROUGH A WORK ZONE, IT IS A GOOD SAFETY PRACTICE TO:**

- A. Drive close to the vehicle in front of you to keep traffic flowing freely
  - B. Shorten your usual following distance — by about half
  - C. Turn on your cruise control
  - D. Lengthen your usual following distance — by double
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**61. ON TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY STREETS OR HIGHWAYS, YOU SHOULD START LEFT TURNS:**

- A. Close to the center line
- B. Close to the outside line
- C. In the center of the lane
- D. Anywhere in the lane

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**62. TO TURN LEFT ON MULTI-LANE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, YOU SHOULD START FROM:**

- A. The middle of the intersection
- B. The right lane
- C. The left lane
- D. Any lane

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**63. ON A TWO-LANE ROAD, YOU MAY PASS ANOTHER VEHICLE ON THE RIGHT WHEN:**

- A. Driving on a single lane entrance ramp
- B. The driver you are passing is travelling slower than the posted speed limit
- C. Never
- D. The driver you are passing is making a left turn

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**64. TO PASS A SLOWER-MOVING VEHICLE ON A TWO-LANE ROAD YOU MUST:**

- A. Not cross the center line
- B. Flash your lights to oncoming traffic
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Use that lane that belongs to oncoming traffic

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**65. THESE PAVEMENT MARKINGS TELL YOU THAT AT THE INTERSECTION AHEAD:**

- A. Center lane traffic may go straight or turn left
- B. You can only turn right from the center lane
- C. The center lane merges into one lane
- D. Center lane traffic must turn left



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**66. THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER ABOUT SPEED MANAGEMENT AND CURVES IS TO:**

- A. Drive at the posted speed limit as you enter the curve, then slow down at the sharpest part of the curve
- B. Slow down before you enter the curve
- C. Accelerate gently before you enter the curve
- D. Drive at the posted speed limit of the roadway, before, throughout, and after the curve

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**67. DRIVERS ENTERING A ROUNDABOUT OR TRAFFIC CIRCLE:**

- A. Must stop before entering
- B. Must yield to drivers in the roundabout or traffic circle
- C. Have the right of way if they arrive first
- D. Have the right of way if there are two lanes

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**68. THE LAW GIVES \_\_\_\_\_ THE RIGHT OF WAY AT INTERSECTIONS.**

- A. No one
- B. Drivers turning left
- C. Drivers going straight
- D. Drivers turning right

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**69. AT AN INTERSECTION WITH A STOP SIGN, YOU SHOULD STOP AND:**

- A. Check your rearview mirror for cars tailgating
- B. Go when the vehicle ahead of you goes
- C. Look right first, then left, then right again
- D. Look left first, then right, then left again



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**70. WHEN ENTERING A HIGHWAY FROM AN ENTRANCE RAMP, YOU SHOULD GENERALLY:**

- A. Enter above the speed of traffic to get ahead
  - B. Enter slowly to avoid other vehicles
  - C. Stop first, then slowly enter traffic
  - D. Accelerate to the speed of traffic
- 

**71. WHEN EXITING A HIGHWAY, YOU SHOULD SLOW DOWN:**

- A. On the main road, just before the exit lane
  - B. Once you see the toll booth
  - C. Once you have moved into the exit lane
  - D. When you first see the exit sign
- 

**72. WHEN DRIVING ON A FREEWAY ENTRANCE RAMP, YOU SHOULD LOOK FOR A GAP IN FREEWAY TRAFFIC BY:**

- A. Looking in the inside rearview mirror only
  - B. Looking in the sideview mirror only
  - C. Looking in both rearview and sideview mirrors
  - D. Looking in your mirrors and turning your head to look over your shoulder
- 

**73. IF YOU WANT TO GET OFF OF A FREEWAY, BUT YOU MISSED YOUR EXIT, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Go to the next exit, and get off of the freeway there
  - B. Make a U-turn through the median
  - C. Pull onto the shoulder and back your car to the exit
  - D. Flag down a police officer for an escort back to your exit
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**74. YOU ARE WAITING TO TURN LEFT AT A MULTILANE INTERSECTION, AND OPPOSING TRAFFIC IS BLOCKING YOUR VIEW, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Accelerate rapidly when the first lane you need to cross is clear
  - B. Wait until you can see all the lanes you need to cross before going ahead with your turn
  - C. Wait for the opposing driver to wave you across the intersection
  - D. Edge your car into each lane of opposing traffic as soon as it clears
- 

**75. WHEN NO SIGNS, SIGNALS, OR POLICE TELL YOU WHAT TO DO AT AN INTERSECTION, THE LAW STATES THAT:**

- A. Drivers on the right must yield to drivers on the left
  - B. There are no laws stating who must yield
  - C. Drivers going straight must yield to drivers turning left at the intersection
  - D. Drivers turning left must yield to drivers going straight through the intersection
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**76. "HIGHWAY HYPNOSIS" IS A DRIVER CONDITION THAT CAN RESULT FROM:**

- A. Staring at the roadway for long periods of time
  - B. Frequent rest stops
  - C. Too much sleep the night before your trip
  - D. Short trips on expressways
- 

**77. WHEN PASSING ON A MULTI-LANE HIGHWAY:**

- A. Be sure the passing lane is clear
  - B. Pass only on the right
  - C. Watch for oncoming traffic
  - D. There is no need to signal
-

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**78. THE "FOUR-SECOND RULE" REFERS TO HOW ONE SHOULD:**

- A. Yield to other cars
  - B. Turn at stop signs
  - C. Follow another car
  - D. Cross an intersection
- 

**79. IT IS BEST TO KEEP A SPACE CUSHION:**

- A. Only in back of your vehicle
  - B. Only on the left and right side of your vehicle
  - C. Only in front of the vehicle
  - D. On all sides of the vehicle
- 

**80. ALLOWING A SPACE CUSHION IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT:**

- A. Prevents distractions from other vehicles
  - B. Allows you time to react to situations
  - C. Keeps traffic flowing at a safe pace
  - D. Keeps other drivers alert
- 

**81. ALLOW A LARGER SPACE CUSHION WHEN STOPPING:**

- A. On an up-hill
  - B. At an intersection
  - C. At a stop sign
  - D. At a toll plaza
- 

**82. WHEN MAKING A TURN, YOU MUST \_\_\_\_\_ YOUR SPEED.**

- A. Increase
  - B. Maintain
  - C. Vary
  - D. Reduce
- 

**83. WHEN DRIVING IN TRAFFIC, IT IS SAFEST TO:**

- A. Fluctuate your speed to keep alert
  - B. Drive faster than the flow of traffic
  - C. Drive slower than the flow of traffic
  - D. Drive with the flow of traffic
- 

**84. THE MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT IN THIS STATE IS \_\_\_\_\_ MILES PER HOUR .**

- A. 55
  - B. 50
  - C. 60
  - D. 70
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**85. DRIVE BELOW THE POSTED SPEED LIMIT WHEN:**

- A. Anything makes conditions less than perfect
  - B. Others drive below the speed limit
  - C. Entering a highway where there are other cars
  - D. You are on a four lane road
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**86. THE AMOUNT OF SPACE YOU NEED TO CROSS TRAFFIC DEPENDS ON THE:**

- A. Road and weather conditions and oncoming traffic
  - B. Presence of a stop sign
  - C. Use of your turn signals
  - D. Cars behind you
-

**87. YOUR ABILITY TO STOP IS AFFECTED BY:**

- A. Signal lights
  - B. Other cars on the road
  - C. The time of day
  - D. The condition of the road
- 

**88. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE ABOUT THE SPEED AT WHICH YOU TRAVEL?**

- A. The safe speed to drive depends on many conditions
  - B. Driving slowly is always safer
  - C. The speed limit is always a safe speed
  - D. Accelerating is always dangerous
- 

**89. TO PREPARE FOR ANYTHING COMING UP IN THE ROAD AHEAD, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Continually scan the entire road and roadsides
  - B. Stare straight ahead at all times
  - C. Drive with your left foot resting lightly on the brake pedal
  - D. Maintain focus toward the middle of the road
- 

**90. AT HIGHWAY SPEEDS, ON A DRY ROAD, A SAFE FOLLOWING DISTANCE IS AT LEAST:**

- A. 3 seconds of following distance from the car ahead of you
  - B. 2 seconds of following distance from the car ahead of you
  - C. 4 seconds of following distance from the car ahead of you
  - D. 2 car lengths of following distance from the car ahead of you
- 

**91. WHAT CAN YOU DO TO AVOID THE NEED TO MAKE EMERGENCY (OR “PANIC”) STOPS WHILE DRIVING IN TRAFFIC?**

- A. Honk your horn to make others aware of your presence
  - B. Look ahead and maintain a safe following distance
  - C. Drive in the right lane only
  - D. Drive slower than the flow of traffic
- 

**92. WHEN FACED WITH ONE ONCOMING CAR TO THE LEFT AND A BICYCLIST TO THE RIGHT, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Pull onto the shoulder
  - B. Split the difference
  - C. Let the car pass and then pass the bike
  - D. Pass the bike quickly
- 

**93. IF AN ONCOMING DRIVER IS HEADING TOWARD YOU IN YOUR LANE, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Steer right, blow your horn, and accelerate
  - B. Steer left, blow your horn, and brake
  - C. Steer right, blow your horn, and brake
  - D. Stay in the center of your lane, blow your horn, and brake
- 

**94. IF THE REAR OF YOUR VEHICLE STARTS TO SKID LEFT, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Steer left
  - B. Hit your brakes
  - C. Accelerate
  - D. Steer right
-

**95. THE MOST EFFECTIVE THING YOU CAN DO TO REDUCE YOUR RISK OF GETTING INJURED OR KILLED IN A TRAFFIC CRASH IS:**

- A. Wear your seat belt
  - B. Limit your driving to week days
  - C. Stay in the right lane on multi-lane highways
  - D. Limit your driving to times between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- 

**96. WHEN DRIVING ON SLICK ROADS, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Take turns more slowly
  - B. Change lanes quickly
  - C. Accelerate quickly
  - D. Brake hard
- 

**97. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE ABOUT DRIVING ON A WET ROADWAY?**

- A. As you drive faster, your tires become less effective
  - B. Water does not affect cars with good tires
  - C. Deeper water is less dangerous
  - D. As you decrease your speed, the roadway becomes more slippery
- 

**98. WHEN DRIVING ON SLIPPERY ROADS, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Use alternate routes
  - B. Drive as you would on dry roads
  - C. Increase your following distance
  - D. Avoid crossing bridges or intersections
- 

**99. WHEN DRIVING ON WET ROADS, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Drive the speed limit
  - B. Drive slightly faster than the speed limit
  - C. Drive 5 to 10 miles below the speed limit
  - D. Stay close to the vehicle ahead
- 

**100. WHEN DRIVING ON WET ROADS, YOU SHOULD:**

- A. Increase following distance to 5 or 6 seconds
  - B. Decrease following distance to 2 seconds
  - C. Not be concerned about following distance
  - D. Maintain the 4-second following distance rule
- 

**101. ROADS FREEZE MORE QUICKLY WHEN THEY ARE:**

- A. Flat
  - B. Curvy
  - C. In the sun
  - D. Shaded
- 

**102. ROADS BECOME VERY SLIPPERY:**

- A. When it has been raining for an hour or more
  - B. The day after it rains
  - C. For the first 10 to 15 minutes of a rain storm
  - D. Right after the rain has stopped
- 

**103. HYDROPLANING IS USUALLY CAUSED BY:**

- A. Excessive stops
  - B. Sudden stops
  - C. Sudden turns
  - D. Excessive speed
-

- 
- 104. HYDROPLANING CAN BE HELPED BY DRIVING:**
- A. Through shallow water
  - B. Faster
  - C. Slower
  - D. Through deep water
- 
- 105. WHEN DRIVING IN FOG, YOU SHOULD USE YOUR \_\_\_\_\_.**
- A. Low beam headlights
  - B. High beam headlights
  - C. Parking lights
  - D. Hazard flashers
- 
- 106. COMPARED TO DRIVING DURING THE DAY, DRIVING AT NIGHT IS:**
- A. Less dangerous
  - B. No more or less dangerous
  - C. More dangerous
  - D. Easier on your eyes
- 
- 107. ANYTHING THAT REQUIRES YOU TO \_\_\_\_\_ COULD CAUSE YOU TO CRASH.**
- A. Take your eyes off the road
  - B. Take your hands off the wheel
  - C. Take your attention away from the driving task
  - D. All of the above
- 
- 108. DISTRACTED DRIVERS ARE AT A GREATER RISK OF A CRASH WHEN THEY ARE USING WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING:**
- A. CD player
  - B. Radio
  - C. Cell phone
  - D. All of the above
- 
- 109. WHEN YOU ARE IN A LINE OF TRAFFIC THAT IS CROSSING A RAILROAD TRACK THAT HAS NO SIGNALS OR GATES:**
- A. You have the right of way and do not need to check for trains
  - B. You may pass slower drivers crossing the track
  - C. You need to make sure there is space to get all the way across the tracks without stopping, before you start to cross
  - D. All of the above
- 
- 110. WHEN APPROACHING A STOPPED SCHOOL BUS WITH ITS RED LIGHTS FLASHING AND ITS STOP ARM EXTENDED, YOU MUST:**
- A. Stop 5 feet away from the bus
  - B. Stop only if you see children are present
  - C. Stop and remain stopped until it appears safe to proceed
  - D. Stop and remain stopped until the red lights stop flashing and the stop arm has been withdrawn
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**CHAPTER 3 ANSWER KEY**

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1. C	41. A	81. A
2. D	42. A	82. D
3. C	43. C	83. D
4. A	44. A	84. D
5. B	45. C	85. A
6. C	46. B	86. A
7. A	47. A	87. D
8. C	48. B	88. A
9. C	49. C	89. A
10. A	50. A	90. C
11. B	51. A	91. B
12. C	52. A	92. C
13. B	53. C	93. C
14. A	54. B	94. A
15. A	55. B	95. A
16. A	56. C	96. A
17. A	57. B	97. A
18. A	58. C	98. C
19. A	59. D	99. C
20. A	60. D	100. A
21. A	61. A	101. D
22. C	62. C	102. C
23. C	63. D	103. D
24. A	64. D	104. C
25. D	65. A	105. A
26. D	66. B	106. C
27. A	67. B	107. D
28. D	68. A	108. D
29. A	69. D	109. C
30. A	70. D	110. D
31. C	71. C	
32. D	72. D	
33. C	73. A	
34. A	74. B	
35. D	75. D	
36. C	76. A	
37. C	77. A	
38. D	78. C	
39. A	79. D	
40. D	80. B	